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NO. 793.

Alpine Chronicle.

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Women's Work.

To wash and bake, to mend and make,
The weary steps of toil to take;
To cook and scold, to dust and sweep,
And all the house in order keep,
To sit at noon and over and over
Do duties done the day before,
And often to herself to say,
The old, old lines in weary way,
"From dawn of day, till setting sun,
Woman's work is never done."

Paul Fishing off Caylen.

No sum of money, however large, no temptation held out sufficiently strong, would induce the divers to descend into the ocean unless two shark armers were present, who, as they believe, by means of their charms and potent spells, can prevent the fishy monsters of the deep from injuring the pearl-seekers. One of these important agents in the pilot's boat, and remains at the head of it, muttering a prescribed form of incantation as each man descends to brave the perils of the vasty deep. The other shark charmer remains on shore, where he remains shut up in a room in a state of undisturbed till the boat returns with the divers. A large brazen bowl is left with him, filled with water, in which are placed two silver fishes, and it is affirmed that the instant a shark appears in the vicinity of the divers, these fishes excite the water, and if an accident is about to happen one fish will hit the other. When he witnesses such indications, the charmer immediately "blows the shark" with a potent spell, and thus compels the creature to abstain from injuring the divers. These shark charmers reap an abundant harvest during the season, as the natives believe that unless they are liberally remunerated they will bring their powerful spells to make the sharks injure them, instead of compelling the monsters to remain quiet until the pearl fishery is over. It is rather singular that, although sharks are frequently seen by the divers, an accident rarely happens, and numerous fisheries have taken place without a single accident occurring.

Admit the Sun.

Don't shut out the sun, even though your carpets suffer a little under its ardent gleam. We are more active under the influence of sunlight—can think better and act more vigorously. Let us take the airiest, the choicest, and sunniest room in the house for our living room—the work-shop, where brain and body are built up and renewed—and let us have a bay-window, no matter how plain the structure, through which the good twin angels of nature—sunlight and pure air—can freely enter. Dark rooms bring depression of spirits, imparting a sense of confinement, of isolation, of powerlessness, which is chilling to energy and vigor; but in bright rooms is good cheer. Even in a gloomy house, where walls and furniture are dingy and brown, we have but to take down the curtains, open wide the window, hang brackets on either side, set flower pots on the brackets, and let the warm sun stream freely in, to bring health to our bodies and joy to our souls.

Mrs. Isabelle Beecher Hooker talked on Woman Suffrage for an hour and a half in a hotel parlor at Washington the other evening; then Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines, who had come in and listened awhile, insisted on her right to speak. "You think," she said, "the ballot will cure every evil. It will not. You ask too much at once. Educate women to it; let them be given thorough training and then knock at the doors of National legislation, and you will not be denied admittance. You will not elevate your own sex by dragging men down, and calling them names, and spitting and tramping on them. It is too foolish. The methods you employ make the very thoughts of suffrage obnoxious to men and women too."

Gloves were introduced into England in the tenth century, but were only used by the wealthy people, and were considered very valuable. As New Year's gifts they were quite popular, or sometimes "glove money" in place of them. "Pin-money" originated in somewhat the same manner. Pins were so rarely that money spent or laid aside for them was called "pin-money," and it became so important that it grew into the name of flower, which was settled upon the lady at her marriage.

In some parts of Maine huge flocks of geese feed by day in the fields with only a small boy to attend them. Returning home under his charge in the evening, as they march down the roads they drop off by detachments without confusion, and proceed soberly of their own accord to the houses where they lodge.

Winter did not linger much Saturday night. He just walked in without rapping, and set down in her lap like a widower three weeks after burying his second wife.—Borne Sentinel

Very few girls can spank a peppercorn as it should be spanked, and yet they want to get married and raise families.—Oil City Derrick.

Drift's Suppositions.

The Signals of Leipzig records the following suppositions of artists: Joseph Gallmeyer always is tardy in her dressing room because she believes it brings her bad luck to be punctual.—Frederike Goemann always executed three scarpes with her right foot before stepping on the stage. Therese Tietjens believed that the person would speedily die who shook hands with her over the threshold at parting. Rachel and Mars claimed to have celebrated their greatest successes immediately after they had met a funeral. The petite Delphine always made her entrance with a tiny seed in her mouth; which she would throw away as soon as she had to open her lips. Once she dropped the seed from her mouth when the Marquis de V. made a proposal of marriage to her, and she rejected him for fear of an unhappy marriage. Vincent Bellini would not permit a new work to be brought out for the first time, if on the day announced he was first greeted by a man. La Somambula was several times postponed for this reason. Every day on which one of Halevy's works was performed, the composer prayed a Schema Jerem three times. Meyerbeer regularly washed his hands before beginning an overture, and with closed eyes prayed a Hamalack Hagelot. A story is also told of a Vienna tragedienne who never plays unless she has a white mouse in her bosom, which the writer in the Signale claims to have often seen peeping from its singular hiding places.

THE EXPERIENCE OF MARY.—Said a young husband, whose business speculations were unsuccessful: "My wife's silver tea set, the bridal gift of a rich uncle, doomed me to financial ruin. It involved a hundred unexpected expenses, which, trying to meet made me the bankrupt that I am." His is the experience of many others less wise, who do not know what is the goblin in the house working destruction. A sagacious father of great wealth exceedingly mortified his daughter by ordering to be printed on her wedding-cards: "No presents except those adapted to an income of \$1,000." Said he: "You must not expect to begin life in the style I live by many years of labor to indulge; and I know of nothing that will tempt you more than the well-intended but pernicious gifts of rich friends."

A young man in a leather store used to feel very impatient with his employer for keeping him year after year for three years, "handing him over." But he saw the use of it in after years, when an establishment of his own he was able to tell by a touch the exact quality of the goods. It was only by those thousands of repetitions that the lesson was learned, and so it is in everything in which we acquire skill. The great army of "incapables" is largely enough; we should none of us willingly join its ranks. The half informed, half skilled in every business, out number the others dozens to one. It was a good suggestion, worthy of being remembered, which Daniel Webster made to a young man who asked him if there was any "room in the legal profession." "There is always room in the upper story," said the great statesman. The better your chances to this.

The New York School Journal gives the following short rules for teachers: If you desire your pupils to be punctual and early, set the example yourself.—Don't give your pupils long lectures on morality. Short sermons are best.—You will gain nothing by endeavoring to establish the very doubtful fact that you are perfect. See that your pupils understand clearly what you require them to do. Most of all, endeavor to understand it yourself. Never be slow to commend a pupil for good work or deportment. Be slow to promise, but quick to perform. Speak grammatically to your pupils; speak kindly, too.—Be prompt in beginning and in dismissing. Teach self-government, it is the only government.

The Edinburgh papers describe a monster sugar pan, of Scotch manufacture, the gross contents of which, up to the boiling line, reach 973 cubic feet, or more than 6,000 imperial gallons. It is calculated to boil forty tons of sugar when charged to the boiling line, the time occupied in the process being from four to seven hours, as the quality of the liquor and other circumstances may vary.

An English writer states that he was much impressed with the gentleness of American manners. He ought to send his boy to one of our colleges, or try getting out of a crowded depot with two grip bags when our hackmen are feeling well.—Breakfast Table.

A score of full-born Americans will move three wagon loads of lumber to save a poor old rat, when a cash offer of fifty cents each would have no effect.—Detroit Free Press.

Experience may be a dear teacher, but she isn't any dearer than a pretty school-teacher.

Why They Often Fail.

Young men often fail to get on in this world because they neglect small opportunities. Not being faithful in little things, they are not promoted to the charge of greater things. A young man who gets a subordinate situation sometimes thinks it is not necessary for him to give it much attention. He will wait until he gets a place of responsibility, and then he will show people what he can do. This is a very great mistake. Whatever his situation may be, he should master it in all its details, and perform all its duties faithfully.

The habit of doing his work thoroughly and conscientiously is what is most likely to enable a young man to make his way. With this habit, a person with only ordinary abilities would outstrip one of greater talents who is in the habit of slighting subordinate matters. But, after all, the mere adoption by a young man, of this great essential rule of success, shows him to be possessed of superior abilities.

Emile Guion, of the Comedie Francaise, once owed her life to her capacity for shrieking. She had a harrowing scene in rehearsal, in which her final yell, "My child, my child, give me back my child!" used fairly to curdle the blood of everyone within hearing.—She had been invited out to spend the night with some friends, and missing connections, started to walk. In a lonely place she was suddenly seized by two men, and as soon as she could collect her wits, screamed out: "Mon enfant, mon enfant; rendez moi mon enfant!" The highwaymen dropped her, struck their fingers in their ears and fled, their hair on end. Such a shriek they had never heard before, and from the fact that there was no "enfant" anywhere in sight, they made sure they had captured a raving maniac.

In England they are adopting a horse-shoe made of cowhide, and known as the Yates shoe. It is composed of three thicknesses of cowhide compressed into a steel mold, and then subjected to a chemical preparation. It is claimed for it that it lasts longer and weighs only one-fourth as much as the common iron shoe; that it will never cause the hoof to split, nor have the least injurious influence on the foot. It requires no nails; even on asphalt the horses never slip. The shoe is so elastic that the horse's step is lighter and surer. It adheres so closely to the foot that neither dust nor water can penetrate between the shoe and hoof.

Ponson Du Terrail, the popular author, who died recently in Paris, was in the habit of writing several stories at once, which appeared simultaneously in several different papers. He used to dress up little wooden dolls to represent his characters, and to prevent confusion placed each set of figures in position on its own stage, so that whenever a new installment of the romance was called for he could tell at a glance how his characters stood. Once he killed off a hero without removing the corresponding doll, and subsequently the young man appeared in the story much to everybody's astonishment, but he discovered his error and in due time he killed off his hero the second time.

The proverb, "Those who live in glass houses should not throw stones," dates back to the union of England and Scotland, at which time London was inundated with Scotchmen. This did not please the Duke of Buckingham, who organized a movement against them, and parties formed, who went about nightly to break their windows. In retaliation, a party of Scotchmen smashed the windows of the Duke's mansion, which stood in St. Martin's Fields, and had so many windows that it went by the name of the Glass House. The duke appealed to the king, who replied: "Steenie, Steenie, those who live in glass houses should be careful how they ding stanes."

The House has passed the bill appropriating \$5,000 for a monument over the grave of Thomas Jefferson.

And in accordance with law, and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the 1st day of March, 1878, so many shares of each paid up stock as may be necessary, will be sold at public auction at the office of the Company at the Court House, Markleeville, on Saturday the 4th day of May, 1878, at the hour of Ten o'clock A.M. of said day to pay said delinquent assessment thereon, together with cost of advertising and expenses of sale.

ap13-4t L. M. BUEL, Secretary.

Do	92	80	5
Do	100	10	5
Do	111	30	5
Do	161	70	5
Do	162	80	5
Do	178	70	5
Do	180	50	5
Do	183	60	5
Do	187	15	5
Do	184	70	5
Do	185	70	5
Do	186	40	5
Do	185	100	5
Do	220	50	5
Do	225	25	5
Do	230	10	5
Do	257	70	5
Do	258	100	5
Do	429	1000	500
Do	434	100	500
Do	435	100	500
Do	436	100	500
Do	439	15	7
Do	500	5	2
Do	557	25	12
Do	551	40	10
Do	565	50	50
Do	566	50	50
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